

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVIII.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1849.

{ NO. 4,528.

THE MERCURY

Is published every Saturday morning, by
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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square
inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be
charged for each subsequent insertion, with a
large deduction to those advertising by the year.
As the circulation of this paper is extensive,
business men, and others will of course see the
advantage of making the MERCURY one of the
channels of presenting their advertisements to the
public. Those handed in, not marked
with the time they are to run, will be continued
at the option of the Publishers, until stopped by
request, and will be charged accordingly.
No paper discontinued (unless at the discre-
tion of the Proprietors) until arrearages are paid.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent,
is authorized to take Advertisements, &c., for this
paper, at our rates. His offices are at—Boston,
8 Congress street; New York, Tribune Building;
Philadelphia, N. W. Corner of Third and Chest-
nut streets.

Weekly Almanac.

FEBRUARY 1849.	SUN	MOON	RISES	SETS	MOON	RISES	SETS	MOON	RISES	SETS
3 SATURDAY,	7	2 4	58	3	11	4	3			
4 SUNDAY,	7	0 5	0	4	13	5	2			
5 MONDAY,	6	59	5	1	5	9	6			
6 TUESDAY,	6	58	5	2	6	0	6	57		
7 WEDNESDAY,	6	57	5	3	7	0	5	56		
8 THURSDAY,	6	56	5	4	8	0	4	55		
9 FRIDAY,	6	55	5	5	7	52	9	30		

FULL MOON—7th day, 6th hour, 18 m. morning.

POST OFFICE Arrangement.

MAILS CLOSE.

PROVIDENCE,	Daily,	8 4 A. M.
BOSTON,	do	8 A. M.
FALL RIVER,	do	8 A. M.
NEW YORK,	do	8 4 A. M. & 7 P. M.
WESTERLY, Tuesdays and Fridays,	6 A. M.	
NEW SHOREHAM, Fridays,	8 A. M.	

Office open till 7 P. M.
JOSEPH JOSLEN, Post Master.

Bank of Rhode Island.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of
the Bank of Rhode Island held on MON-
DAY, Jan. 1, 1849, the following gentlemen
were elected Directors for the year ensuing, viz:
N. B. Hammett, Wm. C. Gibbs, Theo. C. Dunn,
Pelag Clarke, Wm. A. Clarke, Wm. Gardner,
A. N. Littlefield.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors
Pelag Clarke was elected President.
W. A. CLARKE, Cashier.
Newport, January 6, 1849.

Newport Bank.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders held
Wednesday, January 3, 1849, the following
gentlemen were chosen directors for the ensuing
year:—
Wm. Vernon, Isaiah Crocker, Wm. Stevens,
Edward F. Newton, Edward T. Allan, Simon
Newton, Jr., Wm. Brownell. At a subsequent
meeting of the Directors, William Vernon, Esq.
was chosen President, and
Jan. 6.] S. CAHOONE, Cashier.

Rhode Island Union Bank.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of
Rhode Island Union Bank held Tuesday, Jan.
24, 1849, the following gentlemen were chosen
Directors, for the ensuing year, viz:—
Stephen T. Northam, Robert P. Lee, Charles
Devens, Samuel Barker, William Sherman, Wil-
liam Littlefield, William C. Cozzens, Edward
King.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors,
Charles Devens, Esq. was chosen President, and
R. P. LEE, Cashier.
Newport, Jan. 6, 1849.

NE Commercial Bank

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of
the New England Commercial Bank held on
the 2d inst.—
Samuel Allen, George Bowen, Josiah S. Mun-
roe, Benjamin Hammett Stevens, and Henry Tis-
dale, were elected Directors for the ensuing year.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Direc-
tors, George Bowen was re-elected President.
G. T. WEAVER, Cashier.
Newport, January 6, 1849.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

PETER P. REMINGTON having been ap-
pointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the
town of Newport, Guardian of the person and
estate of

RICHARD HAZZARD,

of said Newport, he being incapable of transac-
ting business in consequence of old age, requests
all persons having claims against said Hazzard,
to present them previous to the expiration of
six months from this date, and all persons in-
debted, to make immediate payment to Peter P.
Remington, Guardian.
Newport, January 1, 1849.

Executor's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice
that he has been appointed Executor of the
last Will and Testament of

URIAH TOMPKINS,

late of Little Compton, dec., and has accepted of
said trust and qualified himself according to law.
He therefore requests all the debtors and credi-
tors of said estate to make settlement with him
without delay.

ROBERT T. TOMPKINS, Executor.
Little Compton, Jan. 8, 1849.

PRINTED BOOKINGS.—6-4, 6-4, and 8-4
printed Bookings, just opened by
Dec. 9. F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

BONNET RIBBONS,

TADES, Flowers, Belting, Gimps, Fringes, But-
tons, best Kid and Woolen Gloves, at
Sept. 30. JAMES H. HAMMETT'S.

CHILDREN'S WEAR.—A variety of
small Figured and Plaid Goods suitable for
Children, for sale by
Oct 28. WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

SELECTED POETRY.

The California Transport.

BY MAJOR G. W. PATTEN.

Thy rising streamers kiss the cooing breeze,
And day is breaking where the clouds hung dark
For many a moon thy home is on the seas—
Fill—and away, thou bark!

Within thy thick-ribbed sides are stores of weight;
The gay-robed soldier and the trader plain
Together crowd thy deck—a motley freight
Of gallantry and gain.

Some have embarked full buoyant with the dream
Of wealth amassed by toil of diver bold—
Rich jewels, glist'ning far 'neath crystal stream
Hallowed by legends old.

Tempted are some by tale of shining ore
Hid in the cave of far Francisco's shore,
Or brighter spots on Sacramento's shore,
Sprinkled with golden sand.

Some have gone forth whose roving bosoms burn
To feel the freshness of a foreign sky—
Of these, of all, some shall at length return—
Some have gone forth to die.

And they are with thee; thou shalt rock their head
Whose smile is placid and whose voice is mild;
Deal gently with them on their heaving bed,
Thou bark of Ocean wild!

Thy wings shall waft thee, swiftly o'er the stream
Whose constant current moves by mystic awe;
Bright isles shall greet thee with their dangerous
gleam;

Upon thy flashing way.

High on the coast where swift Magellan's tide
Unites two oceans—mightiest of the sphere—
Strange tawny bands shall pause to see thee glide
Along thy proud career.

Thy frame shall quiver where the mountain surge
Replies in thunder to the monsoon's roar,
And the wild sea-fowl screams the sailor's dirge,
By Patagonia's shore.

And thou shalt sleep becalmed, till heart shall tire,
Where the earth's axle shows its least incline,
While glows the tropic sun with equal fire
Along the burning line.

Yes! waves shall lift thee, and the wild winds
shall sweep,
And Ocean's monsters flash across thy way;
Yet thou shalt cope undaunted with the deep,
A wrestler stern at play.

Then onward! over the majestic seas!
The day is breaking where the cloud hung dark,
Columbia's banner flutters on the breeze,
Fill—and away thou bark!

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

"The true economy of House Keeping is simply
the art of gathering up all the fragments, so that
nothing be lost. Fragments of time as well as MAT-
TERIALS."—Mrs. Child.

Cabbages put into a hole in the ground
will keep well during the winter, and be
hard, fresh, and sweet in the spring. Many
farmers keep potatoes in the same way.

Onions should be kept very dry, and
never carried into the cellar except in se-
vere weather, when there is danger of their
freezing. By no means let them be in the
cellar after March; they will sprout and
spoil. Potatoes should be likewise carefully
looked to in the spring, and the spouts
broken off. The cellar is the best place for
them, because they are injured by wilt-
ing; but sprout them carefully, if you want
to keep them. They never sprout but
three times; therefore, after you have sprout-
ed them three times, they will trouble you
no more.

Squashes should never be kept down
cellar when it is possible to prevent it.—
Dampness injures them. If intense cold
makes it necessary to put them there, bring
them up as soon as possible, and keep them
in some dry, warm place.

Cabbages need to be boiled an hour;
the neck pieces fifteen or twenty minutes
longer. Parsnips should boil an hour, or
hour and a quarter, according to size.—
New potatoes should boil fifteen or twenty
minutes; three quarters of an hour, or an
hour, is not too much for large, old pota-
toes; common sized ones, half an hour.

Potatoes boiled and mashed while hot,
are good to use in making short cakes and
puddings; they save flour, and less short-
ening is necessary.

Asparagus should be boiled fifteen or
twenty minutes; half an hour, if old.

Green peas should be boiled from twenty
minutes to sixty, according to their age;
string-beans the same. Corn should be
boiled from twenty minutes to forty, accord-
ing to age.

Beet-tops should be boiled twenty min-
utes; and spinach three to four minutes.—
Put in no green vegetables till the water
boils, if you would keep all their sweetness.

It is a good plan to boil onions in milk
and water; it diminishes the strong taste of
that vegetable.

If the tops of lettuce be cut off when it is
becoming too old for use, it will grow up
again fresh and tender, and may then be
kept good through the summer.

SELECTED TALE.

From Neal's Saturday Gazette.

The Two Clerks.

A PICTURE OF CITY LIFE.

How often have we witnessed the grad-
ual fall and final degradation of those with
whom, in early youth, we have fondly asso-
ciated! We have seen the centre of a pa-
rent's fondest hopes, in whom the joys of
years had been treasured, and whose future
was cheered by the sunshine of prosperity,
drawn from the path of rectitude and moral-
ity, by gradually yielding to the tempter's
insidious power. We have beheld that
crushed and bleeding heart, looking in vain
for those in whom confidence had been re-
posed, and who had falsely assumed the
character of friends, cursing, in the bitter-
ness of despair, the hour that first beheld
him yield to the tempter's voice.

The unfortunately prevalent opinion,
among many persons residing in the coun-
try, is that a city presents everything that
can be desired, in point of society, amuse-
ment, elegance and ease. Not satisfied
with an occupation that distinguishes and
places them above all others, we find them
entering upon the realities of a city life.—
But alas! how very few realize the fond
hopes they had formed. A young man,
ignorant of the many temptations and al-
lurements that are spread around, enters a
city store, where he is thrown into company
with perhaps twenty fellow clerks, with as
many different tastes and dispositions.

Each one becomes anxious to take the
novice into charge, and initiate him into
his particular society or club. Here, then,
we mark the commencement of his natural
development of taste in regard to society
and amusements.

But let us follow him still further. His
employers, for the advancement of their
own interests, insist upon his boarding at a
hotel, in order to form acquaintances, and
increase his usefulness to them. He is
compelled, if he wishes to retain his situa-
tion, to submit, whatever may be his objec-
tions; and he is also forced to mingle and
participate, to a certain degree, in the com-
pany and amusements that mark the smoky
bar-room. His salary at first is small; bar-
ely sufficient for his support, by the exercise
of the most rigid economy. But money
must be procured—however, we spare the
reader a description of the many means that
are employed to the ruin of hundreds in
obtaining it.

But if he escapes this—if he proves suc-
cessful in his pursuit, and gives satisfaction
to his employers, we have described the
only means that, under the present arrange-
ment of things, can lead to success. Ac-
customed to the noisy excitement that has
so long surrounded him, he dislikes the glo-
wing hearth. His habits become strengthened
and confirmed; and at whatever age he may
marry, the social circle can present but
few attractions for him.

The above remarks may be fairly illus-
trated by the following tale.

Harry Marsh and Edward Whitton were
the children of parents who had bestowed
every possible care upon their education.—
As different in disposition as two persons
could be, they early formed an attachment
for each other that continued through all
the changes of life, with scarcely a moment
of interruption.

Harry was two years the senior of his
friend, a frank, warm hearted, impetuous
boy; while Edward, though possessed of
talents and energy that after years fully de-
veloped, was quiet, calm and calculating.—
Nothing that ever transpired, seemed in the
least to disturb his equanimity. Harry, on
the contrary, could never repress his admir-
ation or indignation at every thing he be-
held—a creature of impulse, fed by passion
and nourished by excitement. At the age
of nineteen, he was sent to a neighboring
city, where he entered the wholesale store
of an intimate friend of his father's, who
promised to watch over him with a jealous
eye. But, immersed in the cares of busi-
ness, Harry, as other young men of the
same establishment, was placed at a hotel
among strangers; and now fairly com-
menced the world for himself. In a short
time he became a general favorite with all
who formed his acquaintance. His cheer-
ful and frank manners soon gained for him
friends in almost every circle. His efforts
were also crowned with the most marked
success, as he succeeded so well in estab-
lishing himself with his employers, and in-
creasing the business of the house to the

satisfaction of all, that at the end of the
year his salary was considerably increased.

Delighted with the success of Harry, the
father of Edward solicited him to procure
for his son a situation in the same house.—
But this was impossible; he however inter-
ested himself in his behalf, and at last suc-
ceeded in obtaining one in a store but a
short distance from him. Edward entered
upon his duties with a heart bounding with
hope, cheered on by his friend. True, the
remuneration he received for his services
was much smaller than Harry's had been
when he commenced; the prospect of pro-
motion, also, was less favorable. But his
expenses were much lighter, as he boarded
in a private family, and participated in none
of those amusements patronized by young
men of fashion; and as all his evenings
were strictly his own, his business not re-
quiring his attention at that period, he was
enabled to employ them in improving his
mind, thus devoting a large portion of his
time to intellectual pursuits.

Notwithstanding this diversity of taste,
the intimacy that had always existed be-
tween them, was not broken; and Harry
paid frequent visits to his friend, when
time would permit, but invariably found
him engaged at the same occupation.

"Edward, what possesses you to mope
away whole hours over those dull, prosy
books? I can see no sense in secluding
yourself from the world in this manner,
when society is so inviting, and every thing
full of amusement."

"Harry, you mistake in thinking these
books dull—they are most interesting
works; and I think I shall never regret the
hours I may spend over them."

"All good enough in their place, no
doubt, but you might as well be out of the
world as out of society."

"True, I am fond of society, but not of
such as you speak—the giddy votaries of
fashion, who bow at no shrine but that of
the fickle goddess."

"You grow eloquent—but you would
always have your own way, so I must have
mine, Adieu." And away he went to join
some friends who had proposed visiting the
opera.

But, happily for Harry, he possessed too
much pride to be drawn into any intrigue
that would involve his character, or in any
manner destroy his usefulness. Yet in the
selection of companions, it must be con-
fessed, he was not over much scrupulous;
and the constant commingling with the
society into which he was necessarily
thrown, had destroyed many of the finer
feelings of his soul, and drawn his tastes
into a channel that precluded the enjoyment
of those communings with nature and in-
tellectual feasts, in which the well trained
mind of his friend so much delighted. He
never entirely forgot his duty to his Maker,
or the sound principle of morality or re-
ligion that had been instilled into his youth-
ful mind. But the influence of society,
like the poisoned vapor, had been inhaled
into his very being, and to a certain degree,
affected him, by chilling his love, and
blunting those delicate feelings once pecu-
liar to his nature. The character of any
one, however strongly guarded, must, to a
certain degree, partake of that which sur-
rounds it. Unconsciously we find it assim-
ilating to those with whom we associate,
moulded, as it were, in the same image, and
receiving an impress for eternity that time
can never effectually efface.

Years glided on without producing any
material change in either. Edward spent
his time much in the same manner that
marked the commencement of his city life,
dividing his leisure hours between his books
and a few acquaintances, selected with his
peculiar regard to system and worth.

Among the families he occasionally visi-
ted, was that of Mrs. Melville, a worthy
widow, with two lovely daughters, one of
which Edward thought very agreeable.—
In fact, his attention soon became so com-
pletely absorbed in Grace Melville, that
his studies were almost entirely neglected.

The feeling of love, hitherto a stranger
to his bosom, was not of that blind and pas-
sionate character by some supposed the real
essence of that divinity; but it constituted
all that is truly ennobling in man's nature—a
deep and enduring affection.

Nor was this attachment misplaced;
Grace returned with equal ardour, from all
the unfathomed depths of woman's heart,
a feeling alone worthy the name.

Harry who had watched the movements
of his friend, began to think matters assum-
ing rather a serious aspect, and determined

on visiting him, to arouse him to a just
sense of his situation, and endeavor to im-
press upon his mind the folly of thinking of
matrimony under his present circumstances.

An opportunity soon presented itself, by
meeting him in the street.

"Well Edward, they say that Grace Mel-
ville has caught you—come, my good fel-
low, confess."

"You are well enough acquainted with
my character, Harry, to suppose me inca-
pable of committing an action of which I
should be ashamed, therefore I will entrust
you with all my plans of future happiness,
if you will indulge me with your time and
attention. I am indeed engaged to Grace,
and intend marrying as soon as preparations
can be made which will be before many
months. I have engaged a neat house at a
moderate rent, and expect with the neat
little wife that Grace will surely make, to
enjoy more happiness than you can possi-
bly imagine."

"But Edward, you do not think of sup-
porting a private establishment, together
with a wife on your slender means?"

"Indeed I do. My salary for the next
year is fixed at six hundred, and I feel as-
sured I can live in a comfortable manner,
and make a respectable appearance, on less
than that sum."

"Well I shall await with some anxiety
the result of your experiment, but I do think
it utterly impracticable. I am in receipt
of one thousand a year, and have always
supposed myself partially insane, if found
thinking about committing matrimony; be-
sides, you are tying yourself down to a fam-
ily and its cares, at the very time you
should enjoy the pleasures of life, and all
the freedom it affords."

"But Harry, our views on such matters
are quite different; I see we cannot agree,
therefore I wish you much enjoyment in
your single state, if you think such a thing
can be found."

Three months after, the marriage of
Grace was celebrated, at the house of Mrs.
Melville. They immediately settled down
in their new home, which always presented
a most cheering picture of happiness and
content; even so thought Harry: and never
was more perfect bliss realized on earth
than that which flowed from their union.

What changes time brings in the short
space of one year. And in five, ah! who
can follow his course. Nations may spring
into existence; thrones be crushed by the
popular voice of an injured people; and
those who filled them, be forced to wander
as exiles from home, to taste the privations
flowing from poverty, rendered doubly pain-
ful by the affluence that has always sur-
rounded them. But with all the changes that
had been wrought among nations, and in
the hearts of individuals, nothing had oc-
curred to mar the happiness of Edward.

The cares of life were sweetened by the
social content of a home illumed by the
presence of a fond and sympathizing com-
panion—by the innocent prattle of smiling
children, that gathered round to welcome
his return. Twining their tender affec-
tions around that lofty soul, with a power
that all the influences of the world could
not destroy; shedding o'er his nature that
calm glow of content and love, so often a
stranger to those apparently the most happy.

What picture of purer bliss can this
world afford? To see a father's energies
directed by a mother's love to the improve-
ment of those immortal beings entrusted to
their care, instilling into their minds the
first great principles of christianity with a
zeal and tenderness of one feeling the im-
portance of such a task.

His mind too, thus expanding and unfold-
ing itself under such influences, cannot
become corrupted by the impurities of the
world. An occupation so ennobling calls
into action all that is pure and holy; and
the influence he exerts upon others acts as
forcibly upon himself.

But the five years, over which we have
passed, brought to Harry a most important
change. Attracted by the beauty and wit
of Kate Melville, the sister of Grace, he
had made her his wife.

His style of living corresponded in every
respect with his taste and means, which
were ample. For a time the gayeties that
attended the season of his marriage sufficed
to render the company of his wife agreea-
ble and her presence attractive.

The feeling of neglect is undoubtedly
the most humbling that can take possession
of the human breast. And to a wife, how
agonizing and severe the trial, when he
who wooed and won her trusting heart,
with the most solemn protestations of love,

exchanges her society for that of others;
who turns from all the endearments of home
to seek amid others that which may con-
tribute to his enjoyment; while she is left a
prey to all the conflicting feelings of lone-
liness, that steal unbidden over her heart.
Yet such was the conduct of Harry Marsh.
The results of habits contracted by a man,
who for years had enjoyed the selfish pur-
suits of a single life, and whose mind, tho-
roughly occupied by business, seemed in-
capable of appreciating the enjoyments of
home.

His excuse was business. But the com-
pany of that sweet wife was exchanged night
after night for scenes of noisy excitement,
with friends who met at public houses to
discuss the various topics of the day. These
companions were men of respectable con-
nection in the business community, with
whom at times such meetings were really
necessary. But it mattered not to him, he
loved such scenes better than the quiet of
his home.

His wife, whose heart was as pure as the
breath of summer, and who shed a halo of
love over that neglected home, never re-
proached him; but chose rather to suffer all
the pangs of a breaking heart, than show
to the world any symptoms of discontent.—
Yet she gradually sunk under the influence
of neglect.

The only tie that held her gentle spirit
to earth, or that seemed to throw around
life anything worth living for, was her dar-
ling boy. All the pent affections of her
full soul were lavished upon him; his voice
was the only music that could raise her
crushed spirit and mantle her face with
smiles.

Harry loved her with all the feelings of
which his was capable; and when the truth
flashed upon his mind that his neglect had
fastened in her heart a consuming canker
that was blighting her beauty, and had al-
ready spread the seeds of dissolution, his
feelings were of no enviable character.—
But to her, as to many others, marks of af-
fection and tokens of love came too late.—
The bruised spirit could not be healed—the
silver thread of life could no longer en-
dure its extreme tension, but snapped asun-
der ere twenty-three summers had bloomed
around her path—she passed away, like a
bud torn from its stem, and crushed by
ruthless hands, and its fragrance scattered
to the winds of heaven.

Let each one who values the priceless
gem contained in a wife's loving heart, be
careful that he dims not the lustre of those
affections, but treasure with care the love
of a fond heart.

To Edward this was well understood.—
He knew the happiness derived from such
love, and almost anything would he have
yielded rather than part with that tender
sympathy, or the enjoyments that clustered
round his home.

Harry returned to his desolate home, and
to the world, an altered man. But oh!
what a lesson—what a sacrifice. Woman's
heart immolated on the altar of selfish feel-
ings.

ERROR OF EARLY INTELLECTUAL TRAIN-
ING.—When we are considering the health
of children, it is imperative not to omit the
importance of keeping their brains fallow,
as it were, for several of the first years of
their existence. The mischief perpetrated
by a contrary course in the shape of bad
health, peevish temper, and developed vani-
ty, is incalculable. It would not be just to
attribute this altogether to the vanity of the
parents; they are influenced by a natural
fear lest their children should not have all
the advantages of other children. Some
infant prodigy, which is a standard of mis-
chief throughout its neighborhood, misleads
them. But parents may be assured that
this early work is not by any means all
gain, even in the way of work. I suspect
it is a loss; and that children who begin
their education late, as it would be called,
will rapidly overtake those who have been
in harness long before them. And what
advantage can it be if a child knows more
at six years old than its compeers, especial-
ly if this is to be gained by a sacrifice of
health which may never be regained! There
may be some excuse for this early book
work in the case of those children who are
to live by manual labor. It is worth while,
perhaps, to run the risk of some physical
injury to them, having only their early
years in which we can teach them book
knowledge. The chance of mischief, too,
will be less, being more likely to be coun-
teracted by their after life.

Friends in Council.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship CANADA, with dates from Europe to the 13th, arrived at New York on Tuesday last. The news is fourteen days later.

The price of Cotton had slightly advanced and there was a moderate demand. There was little demand for most articles in the American provision market, and prices had fallen somewhat.

The California gold excitement had reached England, and was raging with great violence.

The office of First Lord of the Admiralty had been offered to Lord Morpeth.

We give below extracts containing the leading articles of news by this arrival:—

FRANCE.—We were just enabled in our last number to announce the defeat of the new French ministry on the subject of the salt tax and ever since there has been a sort of ministerial crisis, with a partial change of ministry, arising from the general weakness of the new administration, from the opposition of the National Assembly, superadded to some premature imperial touches of sovereign authority on the part of Louis Napoleon, which together have thrown French politics into the limbo of uncertainty. The new President met his ministers, and made use emphatically of the identical expression, that he would not be "un cochen à l'engrais," and the first assertion of his power has signally failed. He demanded, in a high tone, from M. Malleville, the surrender of the official documents connected with the Stratsbough and Boulogne affairs. The minister demurred, and at length flatly refused; and appealing to his colleagues to support him, they all resigned in a body, and Louis Napoleon was compelled to present himself and promise that he would endeavor to reign under a responsible constitutional ministry for the future.

THE CONTINENT.—Liverpool, Jan. 13. The festival of Christmas, still observed in almost all the Continental Courts, has checked for the moment the current of politics, and it is only in Hungary, where the actual din of arms is to be heard. In that distracted country a furious war seems raging. Up to this time the Imperial arms have been successful. Rano and Tyrnau have fallen, and Windischgratz has advanced to within twelve miles of Pesth, fulminating vengeance upon Kessuth and his fellow insurgents, who are all threatened with extermination. Whilst Windischgratz is advancing towards Buda, the other Austrian generals have taken the fortress of Arad and Leopoldstadt. The Hungarian Parliament have sent a deputation to Windischgratz, but his reply was that nothing but an unconditional surrender could stop the further effusion of blood. In the meantime the state of siege at Vienna is rigorously maintained. The Diet is about to re-assemble at Kremsier.

At Berlin, tranquility is still maintained by General Wrangel, who finds it, however, infinitely difficult to reconcile anything like personal liberty with social order.

The King of Denmark has issued a proclamation, protesting against the violation of the essential conditions of the armistice with Prussia, by the collective Governments of the Duchies. Everything indicates a renewal of the war when the winter is over.

The affairs of Italy remain in statu quo; and the refusal of Austria to be bound by any mediation of friendly powers, makes it doubtful whether the negotiations at Brussels will ever be held, and still more doubtful whether they will lead to any satisfactory results. It is said that the Pope is in great despondency at Gaeta, whilst, however, Austria, Naples and Spain seem to be forming an alliance with a view to aid him. After a dynasty of one thousand and forty-eight years, the Papal authority has ceased to exist in Rome.

From Spain, we have still the same false reports of Cabrera's triumph, and the routing of the Queen's troops, as we have had for months past, only to be contradicted from authority by the next post that arrives.

We have nothing interesting from Portugal. The news from the Cape is to the 15th of November. Sir Harry Smith opened the Legislative Council on the 31st October, in a long speech, describing his late successful military operations.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11, A. M.—The Irish law officers of the crown are in a pretty mess with regard to the prosecution of Mr. Duffy. As yet there is no trial. The legal accuser of Mr. Duffy's counsel has torn from under the Attorney General's feet the great part of the charge he preferred against the prisoner. On Tuesday next, the judges are to pronounce their judgement on the writ of error brought by Mr. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, &c. No further steps have been taken in the case of Mr. Martin.

INDIA.—The Indian intelligence, with dates from Bombay to the 3d Dec., indicates that Lord Gough would have some sharp work to perform before the Punjab is annexed to the British Crown, which it seems beyond a doubt, has been predetermined. His lordship, having crossed the Ravee at the head of 2000 men, with seventy pieces of artillery, reached Rummegun on the Chenua on the 21st Nov., in quest of the enemy. It seems doubtful where Chuttur Singh is stationed, but he is said to be near Peshawar. The troops at that station had mutinied, and Major Lawrence at the imminent danger of his life, made his escape, and is now at Kohat. It is fortunate that the troops at Attock remained faithful, and Capt Abbott maintained his position in the Hazareh. At Mooltan there had been some sharp skirmishing, our troops having suffered very severely from the batteries of the enemy, and one Sepoy regiment having further gone over to Moolraj, leaving the British officers in a most critical position, it was determined to make an attack upon the outworks erected; and after a most gallant hand-to-hand fight, when the British columns moved up to the rescue, the enemy was beaten at all points, the guns captured, and the glory of our arms amply vindicated. The enemy lost five hundred to one thousand in all.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 26.

SENATE.—Numerous memorials and petitions were presented and appropriately disposed of.

A series of resolutions passed by the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire against the establishment of Slavery in new Territories, and to oppose the slave traffic in the District of Columbia, were ordered to be printed.

Numerous reports of Committees were presented and passed, and among them a bill for the grant of the right of way to the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, which was passed.

A resolution was adopted regulating the number and pay of the officers connected with the Senate. Also a resolution calling for certain information respecting the transportation of the mail by ocean steamers to Bremen.

A message was received from the President of the United States.

On motion, the Senate took up for consideration the bill for the relief of Dawson and others, when Mr. Phelps of Vt., opposed the bill, and Mr. R. Johnson advocated it. When he had concluded, the Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE.—The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, which was ordered to be printed.

A resolution was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary in relation to the conduct of Judge Conklin of the U. S. District Court of N. York. After a brief discussion the subject was indefinitely postponed, and the House went into Committee of the Whole upon the private calendar, and duly considered and passed sixty-six bills. The Committee then rose and reported the same to the House, when the bills were all concurred in, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 27.

SENATE.—Not in session to-day.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stanton, of Tenn., moved a reconsideration of the vote passing the bill providing for an extra compensation to be allowed to the forward officers of Commodore Wilkes's late exploring expedition. The motion prevailed, and an amendment was submitted, to include the names of Lieut. Ringgold of the Porpoise, and Hudson, of the Peacock, which was adopted and the bill was passed.

The resolution authorizing an investigation into the charges preferred against Judge Conklin of Northern New York was adopted. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill to establish a commission for the settlement of private claims. After several amendments had been offered, the Committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 29.

SENATE.—A memorial for a telegraph from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean was reported. Mr. Douglass, from the Select Committee on the subject reported a bill admitting California and New Mexico into the Union as States. Ordered printed.

Mr. Whitney's bill, for a railroad to the Pacific, was discussed by Messrs. Borland, Niles, and Foote, and was then postponed until Monday next.

A communication from the President, concerning the conduct of Com. Storer on the Brazil station, which was received and referred. The Panama Railroad bill was then taken up, discussed and postponed.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, and various amendments were adopted and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—After some unimportant business the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Military Academy bill.—After a long discussion the Committee rose and reported progress. A motion to adjourn was lost, and the House again went into Committee, and took up the same bill. After a speech from Mr. Haralson, the bill was laid aside, while the revolution pension bill and naval pension bill were considered. The Committee then rose and reported all three of these bills, which were all passed, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday Jan. 30.

SENATE.—The Indian appropriation bill was materially amended, and passed.

The resolution of inquiry respecting the official reporting of debates in the Senate, was discussed by Messrs. Breese, Badger, Niles, and others, when an amendment was offered, and the resolution passed.

The bill for the construction of a railroad across the isthmus of Panama was taken up. It was moved to refer it to the Military Committee, when a long discussion ensued. The motion to refer was withdrawn and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A resolution for the printing of 10,000 copies of Mr. King's report respecting the Panama rail road was adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation Bill and Mr. Brown moved to strike out the first section and proceeded to reply to Mr. Thompson, of Ia. Mr. Strong followed when the Committee rose and agreed to stop the debate on the bill in 10 minutes after it shall be next taken up in Committee. The House then, on motion, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

SENATE.—A joint resolution for the appointment of a Committee to make arrangements for counting the votes for President and Vice President, was adopted.

A resolution proposing a survey by the Topographical Corps of Engineers of the best route for a road to California. Agreed to. The bill granting the right of way for a railroad through Illinois, was passed.

The bill for the establishment of an additional Judicial District in Texas was passed. The Panama Railroad bill then came up, when the amendment to the bill for the Secretary of the Navy to make a contract or not, as he pleased, was agreed to. After some debate, Mr. Davis offered

an amendment to the bill, when the subject was laid aside, and the Senate went into Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Edwards from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill prohibiting the slave traffic in the District. A long and animated debate ensued. Without further action, the House went into Committee of the Whole, upon the Navy Appropriation Bill, which occupied the remainder of the session.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 1.

SENATE.—Mr. Atherton from the Committee on Finance, made a report in favor of the coinage of gold dollars and double eagles.

A joint resolution was offered extending the time for the reception of the proposals for doing the printing of the next Congress till the first of March. Agreed to.

The bill for the relief of the captors of the frigate Philadelphia was considered, and the amendment in favor of the widow of Com. Decatur and heirs was agreed to.—The bill was then passed and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—After the transaction of some unimportant business, the House went into Committee of the Whole and took up the Navy Bill. Several amendments were offered and discussed. An amendment offered by Mr. Rockwell in relation to spirit rations was adopted, when the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE LAND OF GOLD.

GOLD! GOLD!!—Of all the gold hunting expeditions which have been organized, none, we presume, have received such flattering encouragement as one of which we are informed, recently organized in the vicinity of Amsterdam. We are told that this company is based upon the brilliant prospects presented through the visions of a black clairvoyant who resides some four miles from this city. He informed them, while in a magnetic sleep, that the company would have a stormy passage around Cape Horn, that there they will fall in with a pirate vessel; a severe contest will take place between the pirates and the gold hunters; that the latter will come off victorious and find in the captured pirate vessel a magnificent prize—gold to the amount of \$4,000,000; that a part of the company will return home with the prize, while the other part will proceed, and on the Pacific coast, near the gold region, they will discover a cave formerly occupied by the pirates whom they have captured, filled with an untold amount of the golden treasure. Upon the strength of this vision of glorious success, one gentleman, who had been lukewarm and incredulous on the subject, immediately put his name down for three shares of \$500 each, and "planked" the cash.—*Albany Atlas.*

STILL RAGING, is the gold fever. The excitement may not be as great now as it was three weeks ago, for men have had time to think twice and think calmly of the chance of making a fortune by emigrating to the new world of wealth; but the feeling is yet deep and strong, and the number who determine to seek the *Dorado* is increasing daily. The demand for vessels, for provisions, for rifles, for clothing, and all such things as will be needed in California, is fast increasing, and on one of the articles we have enumerated—rifles—the price has gone up some forty or fifty per cent., in the last ten or twenty days. The prices of all the other articles mentioned, and a hundred others not mentioned, but which are being shipped around the Cape, have also materially advanced, and the wages of labor have followed in the train—moving steadily, though with less speed, upward. The salaries of competent clerks, we are told, have realized a very considerable advance already, and as the "fever," if ever it may now be called, still draws largely on this valuable class of citizens, it is not improbable that a scarcity in their market, may soon bring their compensation above what it has been in the last twenty years.

We have rather encouraged emigration to California, since the discovery was first made of the immense wealth to be found there. We still think there is room enough and a good chance enough to do well, if not to get immediately and immensely rich. Famine and sickness are to be cautiously prepared against, and money enough should be taken, in all cases, to support the emigrant for a short time, if he should chance to find no market for his services. If the emigrant is well off, we suggest that on coined money he can realize an immense profit, if he will take it with him; probably more than on almost any other article he can trade upon.—*Providence Herald.*

SWINDLERS.—There is a class of persons who appear to be desirous of taking advantage of those about going to California. A complaint was preferred some days since at the police against a projector of one of these companies, who got into his possession about \$3000 in money, belonging to the company, who were about to embark for California, and he then departed to places unknown, leaving his dupes to return to their homes without the means of taking care of themselves. There are others of the same character abroad, and those who intend going to that distant country should be careful to know the character of the men with whom they deposit their money. Those who have read attentively the daily prints must have noticed the advertisement of a man proposing to forward persons to California at low prices,—and it is hardly necessary to say that the same individual is well known to the police authorities as a swindler, and that he has been arrested for obtaining money by false pretenses. Doubtless there are many more of the same character abroad and those that trust them will find to their sorrow, that their golden hopes have vanished.

N. Y. Conv. & Enquirer.

The pearl fisheries of the California coast will attract attention as soon as the gold fails.

BY THE MAILS.

STATISTICS OF WRECK.—In pursuance of a resolution of the Senate of the U. S. adopted at the last session statements have recently been presented in that body from the several collection districts of the U. S., showing as far as could be ascertained, the number of vessels wrecked belonging to the U. S. during the year ending June 30th, 1848, and the places where such wrecks have occurred, value of the vessels and cargoes, tonnage, &c. &c.

The total number of wrecks included in this statement is 585. The number of the crews of these vessels is 1916, and passengers 1959; and of lives lost 477. The value of the vessels, \$2,621,495; and of the cargoes \$2,501,771; making a total of \$4,523,176. The amount of losses paid by underwriters on the vessels is, \$1,578,492; and on the cargoes, \$1,231,827; and the total \$2,801,319.

FROM YUCATAN.—Highly important news has just been received at New Orleans from Yucatan. A great battle has been fought between 8000 Indians on one side, and 500 American volunteers on the other. The Indians were driven back after a desperate struggle, and American valor was again triumphant. The American loss was severe; they had forty-three killed and a large number wounded—many mortally. The Indian loss was supposed to be immense. The Indian town of Tila was captured and burnt. The Americans were on the eve of marching toward Bassalus, where a decisive battle was anticipated.—The next news was looked for with much anxiety.

SAD AFFAIR.—On Saturday a woman, residing in the neighborhood of Broad street and Ridge Road, was arrested by officer Keyser, and taken before Alderman Lutz, charged with cutting her husband in a shocking manner. From what we could learn of the circumstances of the case, a person had been in the habit of visiting the house during the absence of her husband, during the night as well as day. Such has been the case, we understand, for some weeks, without of course, the knowledge of the husband, who is said to be a man of respectability, until at last he heard of the sad reality.

Upon asking several questions, he became somewhat enraged, and seizing a hatchet that lay in the room, struck him a severe blow on the left thigh, cutting into the bone. The gash was indeed awful to behold, and it is very probable he will be wholly deprived of the use of that limb.

Philadelphia Enquirer.

THE LUXURY OF SLEDGING.—A Greenland was driving a merchant in a sledge across the sea upon the ice, when a sudden storm arose and broke the ice to pieces.

In such cases the Greenlanders abandon the sledge and save their lives by leaping from one piece of ice to another; but as the European merchant could not jump in this way, the driver coolly said to him, "You are not to be saved, but you have pencil and paper in your book, tear a piece off, (saying this he stooped down,) write here upon my back that you are drowned, otherwise your people might think I had killed you." The merchant had, of course no mind either to write or be drowned, and begged of him for God's sake not to forsake him. "Very well," said the Greenland, "if you die I can die likewise." He accordingly stayed and saved him. Afterwards he often joked him upon the adventure, saying to him, "You would not write—you were afraid. That was dull!"

HOOKED UP.—An odd incident is said to have occurred near that head quarters of odd incidents, Paris, in consequence of a balloon starting on its own hook, without the consent of the proprietor. A large concourse of people had assembled to see an aeronaut take flight for the regions of the upper air; but unfortunately, before he took his seat in the car, the aeronaut got loose, and the grapplinghook which was dangling from the machine, hitched into the indescribables of a boy, who was gazing open-mouthed at the ascending mass, and carried him up willy-nilly. The women as a matter of course, screamed and fainted; but the lad, who seemed to have been a hero in his way, clasped the rope tightly with his hands and feet, and with an awful rent in his aforesaid, was introduced by his inflated companion into the upper circles. After a short voyage, the balloon descended and deposited the little fellow safe and sound on terra firma.

A FARMER ATTACKED BY A RAM.—As Mr. William Underwood, farmer and grazier, of Lutterworth, was lately walking through one of his fields, a large ram of the Wiltshire breed, ran up to him and knocked him down; after which it walked off; but as soon as the object of his attack was again upon his legs, it returned in the most furious manner to renew the attack. Having a gun in his hand, Mr. Underwood began to beat the ram about the head with the butt-end, but this made little impression upon the invincible skull of his horned antagonist, which again brought its master to the ground. Mr. Underwood began, to think his life was in danger, as no one was near to rescue him; but after several unsuccessful attempts to escape from his perilous situation, he thought of an expedient, which succeeded in effecting his escape. Though in a state of great exhaustion, he managed to get a handkerchief out of his pocket, and, holding the ram by the horns, he partially blindfolded the animal, and by this means evaded its observation and got away. His fleecy combatant, however, seemed to have some notion of fair play, as it never attacked its victim when he was down; had it done so, in all probability Mr. Underwood would have lost his life.

In the New York city marine court, Piercy A. Cole and wife have recovered judgement for \$90 against Dr. Collyer, for whom they worked as model artists.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Twenty-seven vessels had already sailed for San Francisco, which have carried over 4000 passengers.

The following particulars of a most dreadful murder at sea, we copy from the *Polyesian*, of October 14th.

On Thursday morning, the 12th inst., the English schooner *Amelia*, of Glasgow, arrived at this port in distress, part of her crew having mutinied and murdered the captain, supercargo, first and second officers. The particulars of this tragic occurrence are, as near as we have been able to gather them, as follows:—The *Amelia* left Maratani, on the 9th September, and the coast on the 19th, with a cargo of \$300,000 in specie, bound for China. Mr. Cook and lady, and Mary Hudson, a serving maid, passenger. On the night of the 3d of October, in the middle watch, three of the crew attacked the second mate and killed him. The captain and Mr. Cook hearing the noise came on deck, and the other two attacked the captain and Mr. Cook, killing the latter and badly wounding the former.

The captain succeeded in getting down into the cabin, and having procured a cutlass was again going on deck, when he was stabbed in the neck and fell back a lifeless corpse. The ladies, affrighted at the noise and groans of the murdered, were ordered to their staterooms, the mate was secured in his cabin, and the murderers took possession of the cabin, and shaped their course for the coast of Peru. On the following morning the mate was told he could have the boat, and provisions, if he chose to leave the vessel and take the ladies with him. Under pretence of lowering the boat, they induced him to go on deck, when they fell upon him, and having wounded him badly, threw him overboard. They then threw all the letters and papers overboard, and getting out a large quantity of gold, divided it among the crew, compelling all of them, at the peril of their lives, to take a share of the money; and then, calling for wine, commenced gambling. For two days they held undisputed possession, compelling the ladies to sit at table with them, and threatening them with death if they did not comply.—It is more easy to imagine than describe their feelings. No ray of hope beamed on the future; but thanks to a kind Providence, deliverance was at hand. On the night of the 4th, the three murderers were put to death by the remainder of the crew, and the money which had been distributed was returned to the cabin. The survivors put one of their number in command of the vessel, and attempted to return to Maratani, but the weather proving very bad they took their course for the Sandwich Islands, and finally arrived at Honolulu.

The New York Tribune publishes a letter from Honolulu, dated Nov. 2, 1848.—The greatest excitement prevails in Polynesia, relative to the gold discoveries in California. People of all classes have the gold fever—natives and foreigners—and are selling their property and are using every means to get to the gold regions. All kinds of goods which might answer for the California markets are selling for the highest rates. The price of a cabin passage from Honolulu to San Francisco is \$100, steerage 80. A large amount of gold dust had been received from California, and several Sandwich Islanders who left previous to the gold discovery, had come back with handsome fortunes, procured by two or three months' digging.

The harbor at Honolulu was crowded with ships. Forty-four whale ships and six merchant vessels are in the inner harbor and quite a fleet is lying off outside.

A great deal of sickness prevailed among the islands.

PAY THE PRINTER.—We learn that one of the Westfield delegation, whose name was booked for California, with the Hampden Mining and Trading Company, was prevented from going by a writ. The most urgent of his creditors was a certain newspaper publisher. This should be a warning to all who think of leaving for the gold region, to settle their newspaper accounts immediately.—*Springfield Republican.*

"THE END OF EARTH."—Andreas Hall has been found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Amy Smith, at Petersburg, N. Y., in July last, and on Saturday morning at Troy was sentenced to be hanged on the 15th of March next, between the hours of eight and four. Jacob Smith and his wife were the old couple murdered for their money. Barney O'Donnell was also sentenced to be hanged on the same day for the murder of Antonio Rattoe, the Italian organ grinder.

SINGULAR MARRIAGE.—We never before heard of a couple getting married without even hearing each other's names. And yet, it has happened, it seems. A party met on a sleighing frolic at a hotel in Kingsbridge, N. Y., the other night. A strange gentleman walked in—fell in love with one of the ladies—proposed, was accepted and married on the spot—the minister marrying "this man" to "this woman." His name was not known at the house, and some inquisitive persons who tried to find out what it was, failed entirely in their undertaking. The newly made wife did not like to ask so odd a question of her husband, and a whole day elapsed before she was made aware of what her new cognomen was. Of all the hastily concocted marriages that are recorded, this appears to cap the climax.

VIRGINIA GOLD.—Commodore Stockton's gold mines at Whitehall, Va., have been worked during last week by his new machinery, now for the first time in operation. Fifty negroes were employed in the work, and the product for the week was \$8,200. This is quite equal to California, being an average of \$27 33 daily to each man.—The yield will no doubt be still greater, as the vein is worked deeper.

N. Y. Tribune.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Thursday morning, as the steamboat train from Providence to Boston, was on its way to that city, when near Canton, the boiler of the locomotive exploded, and instantly killed the engineer, Mr. Lucien Cummings, whose head was nearly severed from the body. The fireman, who was standing near the engineer, was thrown back to the rear end of the tender, rendering him momentarily senseless.

WILLIAM OSBORN has been fully committed for trial at Albany on the charge of burning his grocery, and, as there was a dwelling attached, the crime is arson, and punishable with death.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.—We have received the sixteenth annual report of the trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, from which we are gratified to learn that this well conducted institution continues prosperously to exert its benign influence on the unfortunate portion of the human family, whose maladies take the form of insanity. The financial condition of the hospital is quite satisfactory. The receipts for the year ending December 1st, 1848, were \$44,406.32, and the expenditures were \$42,859.05; exhibiting an excess in receipts of \$1,546.27, notwithstanding the price of board was reduced, at the beginning of the year, from \$2 50 to \$2 33 1-3 cents per week. The average number of patients, the past year, has been 404, of whom 150 are foreigners, and mostly state paupers.

The number of foreigners sent in this year is greater than ever before, and has of late been rapidly accumulating. But a very small per cent of these cases are supported otherwise than by the munificence of the Commonwealth. The causes of insanity are usually divided into moral and physical. But they are usually complicated. Both a physical and a moral cause are combined to produce the result. In most cases, the general health had been suffering, and the system had become susceptible to slight impressions, and then some moral cause, as some severe domestic calamity, would easily disturb and derange the reasoning powers. Such, or similar, are the accounts given us by their friends in almost every case. Intemperance has directly produced a large per cent. of the cases of insanity.

Amusements of various kinds have been introduced into all the galleries, to keep active the mind and invigorate the physical system of the patients. Some, who feel as though they cannot labor, may be induced to take exercise in this way. The in-door plays are chess, cards, back-gammon, rolling of a soft ball over our long hall floors, which is much like ninepins, games, jumping the rope, &c., and out-door amusements consist in the game of quoits, baseball, walking. The matron's sewing parties have been continued every two weeks.—These gatherings are made pleasant by the social meeting together of about sixty patients, with their attendants. After sewing about two hours a treat is served around.—Sometimes the pianoforte helps to enliven the assembly. The greatest degree of decorum is here observed.

The insane appreciate their religious advantages. They can discriminate between what is wrong and what is right, unless it is upon the subject of their delusions. They as heartily repent of their transgressions, when made sensible of them, as any rational person. Many have a deep religious feeling, and a strict sense of justice. It is only when their delusions and ungovernable propensities intervene that their thoughts and actions vary from those of others.

The statistics presented in this report show that the unmarried state is unfavorable to a healthy condition of the mental faculties. "The unsettled purpose of life," says the report, "with the unmarried, and their solitary, wandering habits, tend to distract the mind and injure the physical health. Whereas the necessity the married person feels, of concentrating his efforts to supply the wants of a family, and his attachment to home and place, all tend to induce habits of sobriety, and a healthy activity of body and mind. Man needs the sympathies of his fellow man, and he needs motives to call forth activity of mind and body sufficient for their own healthy growth and condition. Such sympathies and motives to action are best presented by the domestic relations."—*Boston Transcript.*

ESCAPE.—The Allentown (Pa.) Democrat states that the stabling attached to Captain George Ritter's tavern, near Coopersburgh, fell to the ground, with an awful crash, caused by the weight of snow upon the roof. Mr. A. Weinmer, blacksmith, was at the time engaged in shoeing a horse in the stable, and there were also in the building seven or eight persons, all of whom escaped without injury. The owner of the horse was holding him by the halter, as soon as the timbers began to give way, the animal made one leap out of the door, and although struck by the falling timbers, escaped uninjured. That so many persons should escape injury is almost incredible, for they, of course, had not a moment's warning. One of the number came crawling from the rubbish, also unhurt, much to the joy of those who made their exit through the door.

HERR DRIESBACH had a terrible row with his beasts at the National Theatre on Wednesday morning. The lion attacked a new tiger which was put in the cage. Driesbach entered to stop the fight, but the king of beasts, instead of yielding, seized the tamer, threw him down, struck him on the head with his paw, badly tearing the scalp, bit him ungenitally in the arm, and tore his clothing to shreds before he could escape. His wounds bled freely, but are not such as to endanger life, and the fearless man will ere long be able to avenge his wrongs. The lion raged for two or three hours before he could be brought to obedience.—*Boston Post.*

MEXICO.—An arrival at New Orleans from Mexico, brings files up to the 6th inst. from Jalapa to the 7th, and Vera Cruz to the 10th. Fears of another revolution exist in Mexico. Indian outrages are still committed.

Petitions are pouring in upon Congress against extending further religious toleration in the country. As was to be expected, many of them are signed exclusively by women.

SEVERAL young ladies were sliding down hill, in Milton, Vt., when one of them was precipitated over a precipice 15 feet high, and instantly killed.

Kimberley's extensive provision establishment in Baltimore, was destroyed by fire on Sunday. Loss, \$40,000.

NEWPORT MERCURY,
NEWPORT.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1849.

FOR PUBLIC DOCUMENTS we are indebted to the Hon. A. C. Greene, of the U. S. Senate, and Hon. R. B. Cranston, of the House of Representatives. They will please accept our thanks.

THE PERKY.—This steamer will discontinue her trips for the season, on Monday next.

THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq., of Portsmouth, the well known Philanthropist, was elected one of the Vice Presidents of the American Colonization Society, at its recent annual meeting in Washington.

THE SHIP HOPEWELL, Capt. Littlefield, the first vessel from this State for California, sailed from Warren on Sunday last.—She carries out the Providence Mining and Trading Company, and a large number of passengers, in all 150 persons.

THE STEAMER EMPIRE STATE has been raised and emptied of water. Her bottom was found to be but little injured, and she will be taken to New York, in tow of the Bay State, to be rebuilt.

THE BRITISH STEAMER UNICORN has been purchased at Halifax by a company in New York, and is intended for a voyage round Cape Horn, and will ply on the Pacific coast.

THE DELAWARE.—Philadelphia papers say, that the navigation of this river is now almost as free from obstruction as at midsummer.

ISRAEL TISDALE, Superintendent of the Stoughton Branch Railroad, hung himself on Sunday last, by a handkerchief suspended from one of the hooks in a car of the Railroad. The cause is as yet unknown.

OUR BOOK TABLE.—Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, for January, a new volume, is received. The contents are—The year of Revolutions; French conquerors and Colonists; The Castles, part IX; The White Nile; Art and Artists in Spain; The Doro and its Kindred; The Sword of Honor; Memoirs of Kirkaldy of Grange. We unintentionally omitted to call attention to the advertisement of its publishers, Messrs. Scott & Co., in our paper of the 13th inst.

HOLDEN'S (\$1) MAGAZINE is also received.—It contains a portrait of Ralph Waldo Emerson, the distinguished lecturer; and a variety of reading matter. It may be found at Tilley's.

HAND BOOK OF TOILETTE.—Appleton, of Philadelphia, has sent us a beautiful book, by this name.—Its contents are—Description of the Hair and management thereof; Baldness, Scurf or Dandruff, Receipt for an Unguent, Dyeing the Hair, Depilatories; General management of the Ear; the Eye, Eyebrows, Eyelashes, the Nose; General management of the Teeth, &c.; Directions for Shaving, &c.

CONVERSATION AND TABLE TALK.—This is a neat little book from the same source, containing much useful information. Our fashionable readers, (ladies or gentlemen) cannot better dispose of a spare quarter of a dollar, than by sending for either of these books. They are a good ornament for the parlor table. See advertisement.

RHODE ISLAND.—The total debt of Rhode Island is about \$40,000, besides the sums taken from the deposit fund, which amount to \$152,900. The average annual deficiency in the revenue of the State for the last five years, has been about \$10,000. The select committee, of the General Assembly on taxation, have reported a bill, proposing to raise \$25,000 annually to supply the deficiency in the present revenue, and have a surplus for unforeseen demands.

A Week! It's but a short time indeed, but its events are a host. To whom has the week just closed brought joy? to whom sorrow? to whom riches? to whom poverty? to whom friends? to whom enemies? to whom misery? to whom happiness?—What! all these changes in one week? Yes and a host more than the sands of the sea. Many whose fortune smiled upon but a week ago, are now groaning beneath the withering frown of poverty—many whose wretchedness was the lot of a few days ago, are now wrecks of ruin, on the shores of affliction—many upon whom the sun of last Sabbath shone propitiously, have ere this met with some ill fortune, and are turned upon the children of poverty, and many whose expectations and hopes were beaming forth bright and prosperous, at its close were the sad and miserable beings of disappointment. And such is the life of man! It is subject to changes in a week,—a day—nay, even in an hour.

MR. STEADMAN, of South Kingstown, came up in the Stonington accommodation train, on Saturday. Although he lives within seven miles of the Stonington railroad, Mr. Steadman is a eccentric character. His private carriage is hung upon two wheels—to which is attached a single favorite ox, which conveys the family to church. The bearings of this carriage are entirely original; the boxes have above twenty rollers; each roller taking its turn for the revolution of the wheel; a brake is attached to this two wheel vehicle to ensure safety while descending hills.

Providence Journal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Jan. 26.

SENATE.—Bill incorporating South Providence Union Evangelical Church of Cranston and the petition of John Howland et al. for abolishing spirit rations in the Navy were concurred in. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Memorial of Thomas Bateman, Sheriff of Kent county. Read and referred to Messrs. Whipple, Holden and Reynolds. Account of Warren Artillery. Referred to Messrs. Brown, Hazard and Randall.

Mr. E. H. Hazard brought up the subject of taxation. Mr. C. Hazard followed and moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday. After a lengthy discussion the motion to reconsider and recommit being put, was carried, and the bill was referred to the same Committee as before, with the addition of one from each county.

Resolution relative to the Indian School. Read and concurred.

Petition of Narragansett Tribe of Indians, against the Commissioners. Received, read and referred to a select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hazard, Dixon and Gavit. The House then adjourned to Monday, 3 P. M.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Jan. 29.

HOUSE.—The rule requiring petitions to be presented before the morning of the fourth day of the session, was suspended for the remainder of the session.

The following petitions were received and referred:—Martha Smith, to hold real estate; for liberation of convict No. 89; John Barstow, for act of incorporation; of Lime Rock Bank for change of location.

An act in amendment of an act entitled an act prescribing the form of writs and manner of serving them. Passed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

An act in addition to an act to regulate the election of civil officers. Passed and ordered to be printed.

The trial of the Docket of Private Petitions was resumed.

Pardon Davis vs. Creditors. After trial the prayer of the petition was not granted.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

SENATE.—Ariel Ballou, Senator elect from Cumberland, took his seat.

Bill in relation to the next term of the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Kent. Passed.

Resolution for repairs of furniture in the Court House, Providence. Concurred.

Accounts allowed, and Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Petition of Emma B. Wardwell et al., to sell real estate. Granted.

Resolution to repair the furniture of the Court House, Providence. Passed.

The trial of the docket of private petitions was resumed.

Petition of John Gardner et al., vs. Blackstone Canal Company. A debate ensued, after which, the petition was referred to a select Committee.

Petition of Thomas W. Smith vs. Creditors. Granted and act passed.

An act relative to the Kent County court was read and passed.

An act in amendment of an act entitled an act in relation to bills of exchange and promissory notes. Passed and referred.

An act in amendment of an act entitled an act for the relief of insolvent debtors. Passed and referred.

Petition of South Providence Evangelical Church of Cranston. Concurred in by Senate and House. Adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

SENATE.—Several Petitions received and referred.

Petition of Thomas W. Smith, for benefit of insolvent act. Concurred.

Fourth annual report of Providence and Worcester Railroad Company. Accepted.

Resolution authorizing the Governor to take measures to carry out the plan of national exchanges, proposed by M. Vattumare. Referred to a Select Committee.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, Thursday.

HOUSE.—Petition of Ann McCarty, to hold real estate. Granted.

An act in amendment of an act entitled an act concerning crimes and punishments. House concurred with amendments.

An act in relation to Kent County Court. Concurred.

Account of Woonsocket Guards. Referred to a select committee.

An act in amendment of an act entitled an act concerning dogs. Passed and referred.

The act imposes a tax of \$1 on the owner or keeper of every dog.

An act in amendments of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors. After some debate the bill was laid upon the table.

An act in addition to an act prescribing the manner of proceeding in Courts. Concurred in by Senate and House.

Petitions of Thomas Golden and Francis Sheridan, for liberation.—Granted.

The following acts were passed:—Relative to bills of exchange and promissory notes; for registering marriages, births and burials; concerning animals running at large in the town of North Providence.

An act in amendment of an act regulating the assessing and collecting of taxes.—House concurred in amendments of Senate.

An act for the removal of certain legal and political disabilities was called up.

A debate ensued which lasted the whole day. The question being on the final passage of the bill, the yeas and noes were taken.—Yeas 32, Noes 32. The vote being a tie, the Speaker voted in the negative, and the bill was lost. Adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Feb. 1.

SENATE.—The following were concurred in:—Petition of Henry B. Arnold for leave to appeal; Bill in relation to Savings Institutions; Accounts of T. J. Stead, Duty Green and F. Barber, allowed; Resolution authorizing the Quartermaster General to make repairs upon the Arsenal; Resolution appointing Messrs. Ames, Stead and E. Dyer, Jr. for a committee to complete agreement with Marine Corps of Artillery; Bill explaining and amending act for laying out highways; Petition of Thomas F. Mason

vs. Creditors. Adjourned to 10 A. M. to-morrow.

HOUSE.—Petition of S. V. R. Watson, for transfer and sale of bank stock. Granted and act passed.

Report of Committee on Militia. Read and accepted.

The following accounts against the State were allowed:—account of Warren Artillery; of Woonsocket Guards; of Messrs. Stead, Green and Barber.

The bill reported by the Select Committee on Taxation, to make an estimate on all property rateable in this State, was taken up. Mr. C. Hazard moved an amendment to the first section, which was discussed by Messrs. E. H. Hazard, Ames, Brown, and others. Mr. Whipple moved an amendment to the amendment which was adopted.

The question being on the adoption of the amendment introduced by Mr. C. Hazard, the vote stood yeas 43, nays 19.

The bill, after being further amended, was laid aside, and the "Bill for apportioning a tax of \$30,000" was taken up and discussed until the House adjourned.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Thursday, Feb. 1.

At market during the week, 450 Beef Cattle, 1500 Sheep.

PRICES.—We quote an advance of about 25c per hundred from last week's sales. A few Extra \$7 25; First quality \$6 50 a 6 75; second 5 75 a 6; third 5 50.

Sheep—\$2 a 2 50 for Northern; Western stall fed 3 1/4 a 3 50 per pound, live weight. A few extra Cosses 4 1/2

Laws of Rhode Island,

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, January Session, A. D. 1849.

AN ACT in amendment of "an act, directing the times and places of holding the terms of the Supreme Court, and the Courts of Common Pleas," contained in the Digest of 1844.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows: Section 1.—The terms of the Supreme Court shall be held yearly, and every year at the times and places following, viz: At Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the first Monday of March, and on the third Monday in August. At Bristol, within and for the County of Bristol, on the second Monday in March, and on the second Monday in September. At East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday in March, and the third Monday in September. At South Kingstown, within and for the County of Washington, on the second Monday in August, and the third Monday in February.

Sec. 2.—The terms of the Courts of Common Pleas, shall be held yearly, and every year at the times and places following, viz: At Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the third Monday in May, and on the fourth Monday in November. At Providence, within and for the County of Providence, on the Monday next after the fourth Monday in May, and on the first Monday in December. At South Kingstown within and for the County of Washington, on the second Monday in May, and on the first Monday in November. At Bristol, within and for the County of Bristol, on the fourth Monday in May, and on the third Monday in November. At East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the second Monday in February, and on the fourth Monday in August.

Sec. 3.—All writs, executions, summonses, appeals, recognizances, and all other processes of every name, nature and description, returnable to, or pending in either of said Courts, shall be returnable to, and pending in said Courts respectively, at the terms thereof, herein before provided, in the same manner, and to the same effect, as they would have been at the terms of said Courts, respectively, as the same were established previous to the passage of this act.

Passed and concurred, Jan. 24, 1849.

True copy—witness,
C. G. PERRY, Dep. Sec'y.

AN ACT in relation to the term of the Court of Common Pleas, next to be held in and for the County of Kent.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows: Section 1. All writs made returnable to the term of the Court of Common Pleas, which would by law have been held in and for the County of Kent on the third Monday of February, shall be returnable, and declarations may be filed therein, at the same time, as if the time of holding said Court had not been altered at this session of the Assembly, and answers may be filed on the second day of the term.

Sec. 2.—This act, and the act passed at this session entitled "An act in amendment of an act directing the times and places of holding the terms of the Supreme Court and the Courts of Common Pleas, contained in the Digest of 1844," shall take effect immediately.

Passed and concurred, Jan. 31, 1849.

True copy—witness,
C. G. PERRY, Dep. Sec'y.

Cheap Sugar.

Brown Sugar, 20 lbs. for \$1, for sale at the Emporium.

WILLIAM NEWTON,
Nos. 93 & 103 Thames st.

Feb. 3.

Gunpowder Tea.

Good Gunpowder Tea, at the low price of 50 cents per pound, for sale at the Emporium.

WILLIAM NEWTON,
93 & 103 Thames st.

Feb. 3.

M. S. PAINES

—UNRIVALED SYSTEM OF—

Writing.

IT TAUGHT in a full course of lessons, no matter how cramped or illegible the hand is.

MR. PAINES in announcing his return and reopening his WRITING ACADEMY for pupils of all ages, most respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, that it is his intention of making only a limited stay. He therefore invites all who wish to improve their writing to apply to him immediately, at his academy, in the "Sons of Temperance Hall," No 234 Thames street, (over the store of James W. Lyon.)

Academy open afternoon and evening. Commencing MONDAY, January 29th. Terms reduced to \$1 for Ladies; Gentlemen \$1.25.

January 27, 1849—tf.

—TO EVERY—

MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD.

DR. WILEY'S COUGH CANDY has been long and favorably known as an invaluable remedy for Coughs, Colds, and all diseases arising from these complaints.

EVERY FAMILY throughout the country should always have a package on hand. Those who have used it are never without it. Give it a fair, judicious trial—we ask no more.

Neal's Saturday Gazette of December 2, 1848, (one of the best weekly papers), has the following in its columns:—

"DR. WILEY'S CELEBRATED COUGH CANDY.—Now is the season of coughs and colds, when public assemblies are so frequently disturbed by the 'bark' of some suffering individual, we deem it rather an act of charity to advert to any alleviation of the evil. We have tried Dr. Wiley's agreeable remedy, and pronounce it the best, in the several meanings of the word, that has ever come under our notice."

Sold by R. J. TAYLOR.

Newport, Jan. 13, 1849.

TO LET,

and possession given immediately.

A HOUSE and Barn, together with eight acres of excellent Land, conveniently situated for a Butcher. For particulars enquire of

JOHN P. RUGGLES.

Newport, January 27, 1849.—tf.

TO LET.

THE FARM belonging to the heirs of the late William Bailey, Esq., situated on Coggeshall Neck, now occupied by Mr. Aaron C. Coggeshall. For terms apply to

WILLIAM G. BAILEY.

Newport, January 27, 1849.

FOR THREE WEEKS,

From the first day of February 1849,

JAMES HAMMOND

WILL SELL AT AUCTION PRICES, (cost or less), for Cash, his present stock of Dry Goods, Books and Paper Hangings.

Feb. 3.

GREAT BARGAINS.

CLOSING OF WINTER STOCK,

—AT A GREAT—

REDUCTION OF PRICES,

—AT—

Norman's

CHEAP CASH SHOE STORE,

95 Thames St.

HAVING on hand, a large assortment of Thick Boots, also Gentlemen's and Ladies' Masters, Misses, and Children's Rubbers of all kinds; and wishing to reduce them down, preparatory to getting in my spring stock, I offer them at very low prices for CASH.

GEORGE H. NORMAN.

Newport, January 27.

Board of Canvassers.

THE Town Council of the town of Newport, will meet as a Board of Canvassers, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Town Hall, in Newport, for the purpose of making out the lists of Voters for 1849.

B. B. HOWLAND, Council Clerk.

January 27, 1849.

CALIFORNIA.

PERSONS taking passage for "the Land of Gold" can find the CHEAPEST LOT of new and second-hand BOOKS ever offered for sale, at

JAMES HAMMOND'S.

January 27.

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed Administrator on the estate of

SARAH L. TILLEY,

late of Newport, dec., requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having demands to present them for settlement. GEORGE W. TILLEY, Adm'r.

Newport, January 27, 1849.

APPLETON'S

Popular and Useful Hand-Books.

GEO. S. APPLETON,

164 Chestnut Street, Seam's Buildings, PHILADELPHIA.

HAS just published a series of popular Hand-Books of Useful Knowledge, in twelve volumes, which should be in the hands of every Lady and Gentleman throughout the country.—Each volume contains in a condensed form as much information as one will find in a stout quarto. The price of these volumes will place them within the reach of every one, being only 25 cents each. The sale of these works has already reached 30,000 copies, and the publisher confidently believes that many hundred thousand may be sold during the present year. The following are the subjects of which each volume treats:—

ETIQUETTE for Ladies, by an American Lady.—containing valuable hints on Dress and Fashion, Visits, Music, Dinner Table and General Observations on the Rules of Life.

ETIQUETTE for Gentlemen, by an American gentleman.

A HAND-BOOK of Conversation and Table Talk. Containing Rules for the attainment of Complete Success in Society.

LADIES' Crochet Manual. A hand-book of Crochet, useful and ornamental; containing new receipts for collars, edgings, caps, pocket purses, d'orleans, napkins, &c.

THE LADIES' Work-Box Companion. A hand-book of knitting, netting, tatting and Berlin work, containing entirely new receipts.

A HAND-BOOK of the Toilette; containing ample directions for adding to and preserving the beauty of the person.

THE FRENCH Companion; a hand-book of Games for evening amusement.

A HAND-BOOK for the Ball room and evening Parties. Giving directions for dancing all the known dances including the Polka, Mazurka, the Redowa, &c.—illustrated with engravings.

THE CHESS PLAYERS' Hand-Book. Containing a full account of the best mode of playing the game.

THE HAND-BOOK of Whist—containing the Laws as laid down by the latest Authorities, and concise rules for playing all kinds of Whist at every stage of the game.

THE LOVER'S Companion.—a hand-book of Courtship and Marriage; containing complete directions for young Ladies and young Gentlemen.

THE MARRIAGE Looking Glass; a hand-book for newly-married Couples. By the Rev. S. C. Boone.

The space of an ordinary advertisement is too limited to give more than the titles of the above elegant manuals. They will be found to contain information useful to every member of the human family. The press throughout the country have given warm commendations of the merits of each volume which the Publisher intends publishing at the end of each work. The books are bound in fancy muslin with gilt sides and edges, many of them being elegantly illustrated.

Persons at a distance can have any one of these volumes forwarded by mail by remitting 25 cents. Five will be furnished for \$1.—and the complete set of 12 for \$2. The letters enclosing remittances must in all cases be PRE PAID.

Philadelphia, Jan. 25, 1849.—6w.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, Ledgers, Day Books, Journals, and all others, large or small. Constantly for sale at

JAMES HAMMOND'S

January 27.

TO LET.

THE LOWER PART of the Slocum House situated on Thames st. next south of the residence of Wm. C. Cozzens, Esq. For information apply to

PETER P. REMINGTON, Agent.

Newport, January 6, 1849.

CALIFORNIA.

EVERY person bound for the Gold regions, who value health, should have a supply of

SPENCER'S Vegetable Universal PILLS.—

They are a medicine chest of themselves, they purge, purify, strengthen and restore, at one and the same time, that the Pills do so, I appeal to the thousands who have used them for the last 10 years; as a preventative they have no equal; no person using them according to directions has had the bowel complaint, cholera or dysentery. They cleanse the stomach without depletion and leave no morbid matter for a fever to build upon. Every person who uses no other medicine ought to obtain life insurance for ten per cent less.

Prepared only by G. SPENCER, Warwick, R.I. Sold by the principal druggists in the city of Providence and by E. Standley, Spring street, sole Agent for Newport.

[Jan. 20, 1849.]

TO LET,

THE house in Howard street, formerly occupied by the Rev. Mr. Vinton—for terms apply to

I. CROOKER.

Also a small tenement in Thames-st., adjoining the store of James Mumford & Son.

Newport, Jan. 6, 1849.

NOTICE.

ALL Executors, Administrators, and Guardians appointed by this Court, who have not settled accounts within one year are notified to appear at a Court of Probate of Newport to be held at the Town Hall on the first MONDAY in February next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and show cause why they have not rendered their accounts within said time.

